THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.–NUMBER 146

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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HEBREW CALENDAR.
A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th October....."
1st Kislen, 29th November....."
1st Tebet, 29th December....."
1st Shebat, 28th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 29th February....."
1st Nisan, 30th March....."
1st Kyar, 29th April....."
1st Sivan, 29th May....."
1st Tammuz, 28th June....."
1st Ab, 30th July....."
1st Elul, 28th August....."
Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1868.
Ascension Thursday, 9th April.....
Good Friday, 10th April.....
Easter Sunday, 12th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 23d Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEBIA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 294. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (I. C. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—231 Front street. George Mellersh, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

SUREET Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

UTRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE,
324 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications the Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, O.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASTRELA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tenacity.; —— Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Conseil of K.·.h.·.8th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cresis, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Treder, 32d, Rec.·.

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No. 198 Main Street.

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Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
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SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
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Plain, Fancy and Ornamental, such as Pamphlets, Constitutions, By-Laws, Blanks, Circulars, Bill Heads, Business and Show Cards, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Shipping Tags, Labels, Receipts, Checks, Wedding Cards, Ball Tickets, Invitations, Etc.

PRICES LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

A call, and an examination of my specimens is respectfully solicited.

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SANFORD, TOOLE & GAMMON,
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Ja22 1m UP STAIRS.

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OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
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DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. NOV12 tf

A. WRIGHT. L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
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nov8 tf

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DENTISTS,
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S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Worsham.
sp8 nov22 d&wly

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Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
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GEO W. WINCHESTER. ROBERT A. HATCHER.
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L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
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CELEBRATED
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MEMPHIS, TENN.
Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
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Just Received!
10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
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WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
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Memphis, : : : Tennessee.
jan23 tf

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LIQUORS,
Foreign Fruits
AND PRODUCE.
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

CREDITORS

HAVING claims against the estate of James Malatesta, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will come forward and pay the same. NICHOLAS MALATESTA,
FRANK VACCARO,
Administrators, 292 Main street.
Ed. Burke Pickett, Attorney.
Ledger copy till forbid. dec10

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DRUG STORE,
No. 59 Adams Street.

ALL kinds of Drugs, Toilet articles, Perfumery, etc. Prescriptions carefully prepared, both day and night. jan3 1m

THE "ROOT HOG OR DIE" JOURNAL.

The New York *Tribune* seems to have soon become ashamed of its atrocious article entitled "Root, Hog, or Die." In its next number, it recurs again to the subject, but not in the same heartless and brutal spirit. It publishes a letter written to its Editor from Durant, in Holmes county, Mississippi, by W. B. WILLIAMS, who states that in the region where he lives, *nobody engages labour;* and says "I am unable to learn that there is one single farm in Atala or Holmes, stocked with labour for this year. From all I have been able to learn through the month of December, I have reason to think that the instance cited is a representative case." Mr. WILLIAMS also states that the reason why two crops have been signal failures, and the next cannot be good, is, in his own words, "we have no fresh land; it is all from eight to forty years old—we never manure—we exhaust and abandon. We have no good fences—they are all from eight to twenty years old."

This is at once grasped at by the *Tribune*. "Here," it says, "is a complete refutation of the stories that 'the niggers won't work,' &c., &c., with which the public mind is poisoned. They are not working, simply because those who own the soil do not hire them. A soil exhausted by the ruinously improvident culture incited by Slavery—fences worn out and destroyed, two or three bad seasons, and scanty crops—have left the planters unable to pay for labor, and have impelled them to decline hiring any for the next year."

There are, we know, worn out uplands in the South that will not, without manuring, produce good crops. But the immense quantities of alluvial land, until the war cultivated in cotton, on the River Mississippi, in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, on Deer Creek and Lake Washington and elsewhere in Mississippi, and on the Arkansas and Red River, are of inexhaustible fertility, and need no manuring. Nor is there any lack of fences, to prevent their cultivation. It is true that the failure of the crops of 1866 and 1867 has been in part owing to bad seasons, high water and the worm; but it has also been greatly owing to the fact that the negroes would *not* work regularly, no matter what inducement was offered, especially in the fall, when regular work was most needed. The planters have been eager enough to raise cotton, and it is utter nonsense to say that they have not wanted the labour of the negro, or endeavoured to get him to work, by every inducement in their power. He will neither do it for wages, nor for a share of the crop.

In 1866 and 1867, as much as ten and even fifteen dollars per acre was paid for the rent of open lands, on the Mississippi, in Crittenden and Phillips counties, and on the Arkansas, in Arkansas and Jefferson counties. When men pay prices so exorbitant, for the mere use of the land, they are not such fools as not to give the negroes a fair trial and endeavor to persuade them to work. The *Tribune* says that Mr. WILLIAMS, though a Conservative, does not seem to desire to make political capital out of the matter. We cannot say that the imputation on others, thus implied, is altogether unjust. The condition of things in our unfortunate country is no doubt exaggerated by many, with an eye to political results. Everything, in these wretched days, becomes political capital. It is not many months since the *Tribune*, helping with all its might to produce the lamentable state of things now existing, was occupied in publishing the most unconscionable and atrocious lies about outrages upon the freedmen in Texas; and it still habitually exaggerates everything of that kind, and suppresses the vast number of instances of outrages by negroes that come to it well vouched for by its exchanges from every part of the South. Its exaggerations, also, have had for their object to justify the oppression of the South by a military despotism, and to afflict the country with the enormous mischiefs of negro suffrage. It is deemed by the law a crime to libel a single individual. The *Tribune* has habitually libelled a whole people, and that with an incredibly cool and cruel malignity, to effect the very worst purposes. The public mind of the North was prejudiced enough; and the *Tribune* has labored continuously to prejudice it more. Nothing more unjustifiably criminal can be conceived of. It is like accusing the innocent, to arouse against them the jealous suspicions and the dislike of a remorseless and bloody tyrant.

The state of things in the South is entirely too gravely dangerous, too menacing, too utterly sad and heart-sickening, for *us* to lie about it. We see the evidences of wide-spread distress on all hands, in the country and in the city. GOD alone knows what our poor people are to do. They have lost even hope. The planters have toiled in honest good faith, for two years, to improve their condition; and they are, with hardly an exception, worse off than when they began. They have treated the negroes well and kindly—by far too well. They have paid them high wages, shared the crops with them, striven to induce them to work, and at last abandoned the attempt in utter despair. Here and there, where a man's former slaves had remained with him, and the old relations of kindness have continued, they have worked pretty well—in a few cases, as as well as when they were slaves. The planters have nowhere felt any ill-will towards the negroes. They were earnestly desirous to make the best of what they could not help, and to accommodate themselves to the altered condition of things. On the large plantations the negroes were much less changed than in the towns. They were indolent, but not vicious or insubordinate; and they trusted and confided in their old masters much more than in the Northern men who rented plantations. It would be folly to say that *no* Southern planter has defrauded or dealt unfairly with his hands; but such cases have been extremely rare. Where the negroes have been so dealt with, it has generally been done by Northern men; and they have been chiefly plundered by the stores established by these, upon or in the vicinity of plantations.

The residue of the *Tribune's* article is in a fairer spirit, and characterized by good sense; and it suggests at the close the only thing that can give the South permanent relief. Our people *must* sell half of their lands, *if they can;* and they are anxious to do it. Immigrants, bringing with them capital and labour, will be welcomed everywhere. Our planters have always had too much land. By foreclosures and otherwise, hundreds of fine plantations are shortly to be sold, and the creditors must buy them in, or they will sell for nothing. Lands ready for cultivation are to be had in abundance at low prices; and wild lands for almost nothing. Plantations are renting now at from one to two dollars per acre; and as property are worthless to the owners.

The *Tribune* thinks that Reconstruction is the panacea for all our ills; and that the moment that is effected, prosperity with peace will return to the South. The *Tribune* is sadly mistaken. The state of things will be worse after reconstruction with negro suffrage, than it is now. Give the negro only the *civil* rights of a freeman, without the power to do mischief by voting, let the white men of the South govern themselves again, cease to disfranchise and disqualify men for endeavouring to win independence by arms, let bygones be bygones, and peace and order will return. It will be *safe* to invest capital in our country, and safe to live in it. There is no hope of that, under Radical rule. The only salvation for the South is in the success of the Democratic party. If it is defeated, our future will be infinitely more calamitous than our present is.

We give the residue of the *Tribune's* article:

Now we have no doubt that there are many Freedmen in the South who do not properly seek work—do not mean to work if they can help it—while, on the other hand, there are many Whites who refuse to employ labor because they want to drive the Blacks into migration or crime, so as to prevent their voting to adopt the Equal Rights Constitutions now being framed. All sorts of malign influences are at work to complicate the grave problem. But these must not blind us to the fact that Southern industry is fearfully depressed—that Yankees and Jews have failed to make money by planting in 1867; and where *they* fail, it can be scarcely worth while for others to try. If either the planters or their ex-slaves are not doing so well as they might, it is plain that the discouragements of either are very great. The net result is a general cessation of labor, with an appalling prospect of general destitution and anarchy. For such a state of things, no external remedy is possible. The wound is too great for any conceivable plaster. The problem must work itself out, with no essential aid from Government beyond rendering all possible protection to rights of person and property.

Individuals may do much, but not by lending money; while the chasm is too wide to be filled by giving. But if every one to-day could buy real estate at the South—less or more, according to his means—he would help every class of her people. Though he should simply let it lie, or let those—white or black—who can pay no rent occupy it for the next two or three years, the investment would prove a good one. There are estates seeking purchasers at $5 per acre to-day that will bring $60 per acre within a very few years. Here is another of our recent letters, from a merchant who means not to have any political ax to grind:

"To the Editor of the Tribune:

"*Sir:* Will you aid your friends who wish to make *paying* investments, as well as do the country a service, by publishing the extraordinary inducements now held out in this section to those who may wish to buy homes? *The finest lands in the world* are now for sale throughout this whole section of country—particularly North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas—in quantities to suit, at *two to five dollars* per acre—lands that actually sold from $20 to $30, and even more, per acre, before the war. To those who may have a few hundred dollars *cash* to invest, I know of many places inviting. The disposition to recognize the claims of new men in this quarter is daily increasing. Immigrants need have little apprehension now on that score. Please do what you can for those interested. Yours, etc., WM R MOORE.

"MEMPHIS, January 3, 1868."

Every Northern man who buys Southern lands helps to relieve Southern destitution. Many of the lands in the South could pass at once out of the hands of their impoverished, debt-covered owners into those of men who could afford to own them, every interest throughout the country would be speedily relieved. The blacks would find employment which would give them at least bread; the whites, relieved of debt, would take hold and try to throw off the despair which now paralyzes them. If you can spare even $1000 for the purpose, buy Southern lands!

GENERAL NEWS.

—Col. Grisby, of Lexington, Ky., is pressed strongly for Consul General to Havana.

—The expose of Grant's treachery has damaged the General among the business men of New York city.

—Gen. Leslie Combs, who is an applicant for United States Marshal of Kentucky, is likely to get it.

—There was the deepest snow of the season at Cincinnati on the night of the 20th.

—A fire took place in the warehouse of the Chair Makers' Union, Cincinnati, on the night of the 20th; loss, $15,000, partly insured.

—A fire at Atchison, Kansas, on Sunday, destroyed the dry goods stores of Howard & Co., and Gunnabaum & Co.; loss about $25,000; insured.

—A girl, aged thirteen years, named Susan Trout, died in Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday, from lockjaw, caused by over exertion while skating.

—Timothy Digman and Geo. Helman were suffocated to death, Monday morning, while digging a well near Bergen, N. J.

—On the 12th, at Lugtoran Landing, not far from Monroe, the steamer Hemeyer was totally destroyed by fire, with 900 bales of cotton.

—Near Bloomington, Kansas, a few days since, a farmhouse was struck by lightning, killing two daughters and a son of Mr. Warman. The latter and his wife were in the house at the time, but were not injured.

—J. Russell Patterson, son of the President of the National Bank of Commerce, fell through the ice on the Monongahela river, at Pittsburg, while skating on Saturday, and was drowned.

—The fire late Sunday night, near Fairhaven, Conn., destroyed Theodore Welden's house and barns, with all the furniture and a large quantity of grain. Loss about $60,000; partially insured.

—The Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, Vt., died at his residence in that town on Sunday, the 12th inst., of paralysis, under which he had been gradually failing since March last.

—Ira C. Paine writes to the Racine *Advocate*, that a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court for Iowa invalidates some $300,000 worth of bonds issued by Racine in aid of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, now outstanding.

—The Ways and Means Committee has decided to report an entirely new revenue bill, and making it a substitute for all the laws now in force, instead of adhering to the previous practice of reporting certain amendments to various sections of the old laws, thereby creating confusion in the department and among tax-payers.

—A man in Chillicothe, Ohio, heard a commotion in his hen-house the other night, and, calling out, "Who's there?" received no answer, and fired into the darkness. The next morning a dead negro was found with a chicken under his arm.

—The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has caused to be compiled voluminous tables relating to the railroads of the United States, which show at the close of the calendar year 1867, the total mileage was 38,851, and the total cost of the roads and equipment $1,665,483,820.

—At the battle of Moskowa the French infantry fired 1,400,000 cartridges, or twenty rounds a man. At Konnigratz the Prussians fired about ten rounds a man. But at Nachod, one regiment, No. 37, fired twenty-three rounds a man. At Presburg, where the maximum of artillery fire took place, one battery fired one hundred and fourteen rounds per gun.

—The *Scientific American* doubts the practicability of using petroleum as a substitute for coal as fuel. It considers the experiments that have been made with the former article quite unsatisfactory as regards economy of burning.

—A case is reported of Miss Emma A. Tours, of New York, causing her death by tight lacing. She was rather full hatit, and wishing to reduce her fair proportions, drew the lacings so tight as to produce apoplexy of the lungs. She was a Sunday School teacher, and went to the dedication of a new chapel, death overtaking her while returning home.

—According to the New York *Herald*, the war against Abyssinia, by Britain, was undertaken for very comprehensive purposes. The British Government aims at nothing less than the subjugation of the whole African continent. They contemplate ruling over territories more vast and richer far in agricultural and mineral wealth than Hindostan.

—An ordinance has passed the black and tan Convention making it a misdemeanor for any planter to discharge from his employ, previous to the coming election, any registered voter, and punishing such offence with six months' imprisonment at hard labor, was adopted. Was there ever anything more diabolically despotic? The Convention ought to furnish supplies to pay board for the negroes thus billeted on the unwilling employees.

—The New York *Herald* most truly (which is remarkable) and graphically remarks: "The work of transforming the republic into a military despotism advances with startling rapidity. We have, or are to have, the national Executive reduced to an automaton, the Supreme Court reduced to a nullity, the head of the army reduced to a mere servant of the Radical faction, the States reduced to a mixed despotism of bayonets and negro semi-barbarians; and all this in bold defiance of the Constitution, the pledges of Congress itself and the will of the people. We may well ask the question, therefore, what comes next, or where will be the end of these audacious revolutionary doings of the rampant radical party in power? We can only answer that it is abundantly evident that this party do not intend to stick at trifles or hesitate in any scheme to maintain themselves in power, even to the proclamation, if deemed expedient, that the republic is dead and that the empire has taken its place."

INSURANCE.

EUROPEAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
Organized 1821.
Agency Established at 65 Wall St., New York, 1846.

Capital in Gold, : : $5,000,000
Surplus in Gold, : : 3,000,000

Policies Issued upon all the Improved Plans.

Death by Suicide, Hand of Justice or Duelling does not work Forfeiture of Policies in this Company.

Thirty Days' Grace Allowed on Annual Premiums.

GEORGE W. L. CROOK,
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Gen'l Agent for Tennessee and Kentucky.
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S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbocker Building.

Combined Cash Assets, - - $30,809,000.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in amount and reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:

International Insurance Co., assets	$ 1,400,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets	1,700,000
Astor Insurance Co., assets	400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets	200,000
North American Insurance Co., assets	400,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets	17,000,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., assets	8,000,000

ja12

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & HUNT, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 21 instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Guyn,
L. Howell,	G. W. McLarn,
R. E. Wills,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. B. Forrest,
Jacob Waller,	S. H. De Bevoise.

Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President..... A. W. McCANN.
Vice Presidents..... R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary..... BEN MAY.
Treasurer..... F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T. Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Calhoun,	Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Morton,
Thos. Boon,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph,	Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood,	Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Schuls,	Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
279½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO,	S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON,	M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD,	E. McDAVITT,
	D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK,
Assets..... $8,785,508 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
Assets..... $1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI,
Assets..... $1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital..... $500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 21 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.
Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.
ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,886 39
Real Estate	248,931 02
Mortgage Bonds	295,550 00
Bank Stock	1,295,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,984,308 88
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	$4,850,998 27 577,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,329 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.
Agencies in all of the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to. E. A. LITTLETON & CO.,
Agents.

COTTON--COMMISSION

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 PROMENADE STREET.
Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding and
General Commission Merchant.
Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, and Produce generally. Also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.
Particular attention given to filling Cash Only, consequently at lowest prices. Jan8 1m

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
338 FRONT STREET,
Jal 1m MEMPHIS.

S. MAURICE WEAR. J. F. SELLERS.
S. M. WEBB & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)
Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn
no7 daw3m

RALPH WORMELEY, LEVI JOY,
W. S. PICKETT, J. D. USSERY.
WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans and solicit a continuance of patronage from our many friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of WM. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and offers to the public the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may invite. oct1

We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gunny Cotton, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. oct1 WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS
General Commission Merchants,
FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Interest in a Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.
Liberal advances on all consignments.
E. D. LAWRENCE. C. B. CARTER. GEO. W. GILMORE
LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 223 Front Street,
nov3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. H. CASH,
COTTON AND PRODUCE
FACTOR,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn
oct2 tf

TITUS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. dec31 3m

A. H. ISAACSON H. O. SEIXAS
ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.
—AND—
IMPORTERS,
No. 66 Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.
REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis; Fite, Lapyre & Brother, New Orleans; R. M. Runyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb28 tf

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton & Commission
MERCHANTS.
209 Main Street, : : : MEMPHIS.
Capt. Kealhofer will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us. oct1

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
C. W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossit, Hill Tate & Co., late of St. Louis Steamboat.

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja10 1m

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES H. DORION, JR.
MOSBY & DORION,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,
No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment, Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. and when

WHITEMAN BROS.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS.
*No. 59

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 18 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
ohn E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eskin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERSING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the Just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of ANONYMOUS Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

EXTRA. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

TO ADVERTISERS AND PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

We take pleasure in announcing to the advertising patrons of the APPEAL a reduction in our rates of advertising. We make this reduction in justice to the small advertiser, who has heretofore been taxed disproportionately to the large ones.

After about one year's effort to bring the APPEAL back to its old position as the leading and most widely circulated paper in the State, we have succeeded.

We feel justified in saying, that so far as circulation is concerned, there is no better advertising medium in the city or State. We call attention to our terms for advertising. They have been adopted by us without consulting any other journal; and they will not be departed from. They are now no higher than those of the journals of Louisville, lower than those of New Orleans; and as low as is compatible with the existence of a respectable newspaper in Memphis.

Rates of Advertising of the Memphis Appeal.

Space	First Insertion.	Second Insertion.	Third Insertion.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	One Month.
5 lines	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00	$1 25	$2 00	$ 5 00
6 "	60	90	1 25	2 10	3 75	6 00
7 "	70	1 05	1 40	2 45	4 13	7 07
8 "	80	1 20	1 60	2 80	4 72	8 06
9 "	90	1 35	1 80	3 15	5 31	9 09
10 "	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 50	5 90	10 10
11 "	1 10	1 65	2 20	3 85	6 49	11 11
12 "	1 20	1 80	2 40	4 20	7 08	12 12
13 "	1 30	1 95	2 60	4 55	7 67	13 13
14 "	1 40	2 10	2 80	4 90	8 26	14 14
15 "	1 50	2 25	3 00	5 25	8 80	15 15
20 "	2 00	3 00	4 00	7 00	11 80	20 20

Eight lines of solid nonpareil, or sixty-four words, or their equivalent in space, to be considered a square.

On advertisements for *three* months or more, ten per cent. will be deducted from the above rates.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places, will be charged fifty per cent. over regular rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged twenty per cent. on regular rates.

Notices in Brevier, twenty cents per line.

Advertisements in WEEKLY, one dollar per square for each insertion.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

Marriage and Death notices, fifty cents. Charitable and Religious notices, ten cents per line.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers to be rendered monthly.

By the system now adopted, and from which the APPEAL will in no case depart, we shall be able to advertise lower for prompt men, and not to tax them with the losses which newspaper publishers generally suffer by advertising on credit.

Political notices must hereafter be paid for: and all Special notices will be charged for at the regular price, except when they are strictly voluntary and complimentary.

Communications of a Personal nature will be charged for at the same rates as local notices.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

ENTERPRISE.

Our *modest* cotemporary, the *Avalanche*, in an editorial of the 22d instant says:

"Upon our commercial, local, river, money market and *telegraphic* departments we expend as much space, attention and *money* as any paper in the city."

For upwards of two weeks the APPEAL has had over half a column of special dispatches from Little Rock and Jackson, Miss., reporting proceedings of the Conventions. If our enterprising neighbor has "*expended as much space, attention and money in the telegraphic department,*" why did he not give his readers the benefit of his special dispatches.

TEST-OATHS.

The whole subject of test-oaths, to be taken in order to entitle a party to practice law, to vote, or to hold office, is of sufficient gravity and importance to demand a larger and more exhaustive consideration than it has yet received; and we hope it may ere long attract the attention of some jurist and statesman like REVERDY JOHNSON or JEREMIAH BLACK, capable of discussing it as ERSKINE or GRATTAN would have done.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has, with an extraordinary perversity of logic, decided that a Convention empowered to make or amend a Constitution, could commit to a Legislature the power to disfranchise citizens of the State; and that this Legislature could, by virtue of that patent, disfranchise fifty thousand citizens, for offences of which they had never been convicted, by requiring them to swear, as a condition precedent to voting or registration, that they had not been guilty of the particular offence. No one denies the power of the Legislature, by a statute, to provide that persons convicted of infamous crimes shall be forever disqualified to hold office or to vote. They may unquestionably so disqualify persons guilty of forgery or perjury, as well as those guilty of treason. If the provision were that those should be disqualified who had been *guilty* of such an offence, the law would still mean those *convicted* of it; because every man is presumed to be innocent until he has been *proven* to be guilty; and there is no *lawful* way of ascertaining or *knowing* that a man has been guilty, nor can any man be *held* or *deemed* to be guilty, for *any* purpose under Heaven, nor be made to suffer any of the consequences of guilt, nor be in any way punished or disqualified, or in any way deprived of his rights, privileges, liberties or franchises, or these be diminished, for the commission of any offence, except by due trial and conviction before a *lawful* tribunal.

If it were admitted that any portion of the people of a State may arbitrarily be deprived of the right of suffrage, because they are of a particular race or colour or employment, or poor or ignorant, the ground and reason of the disqualification must be established in some lawful way; although it be not in the nature of a penalty, but only the withholding of a privilege that is not a necessary incident of citizenship, and which no citizen can claim as an absolute right. And if that ground and reason be the commission of a offense, the guilt of the party must be ascertained precisely as when the purpose is to punish him corporeally or by imprisonment. He cannot be required to swear that he has not been guilty of the offence. No man can be compelled to testify against himself, or lose a plain right by refusing. Of course we need not argue that this disqualification cannot be imposed as a penalty for an offence previously committed. A law so imposing it would be *ex post facto* and void: and every man who had any regard for the first principles of justice and liberty would say, as Lord DIGBY said when the attainder of the Earl of STRAFFORD was demanded:

"I do not say but the rest of the things charged may represent him a man unworthy to die, and perhaps worthier, than many a traitor. I do not say but they may justly direct us to enact that they *shall* be treason for the future. But God keep me from giving judgment of death on any man, and of ruin to his innocent posterity, upon a law made *a posteriori*. Let the mark be set on the door where the plague is, and then let him that will enter, die."

But it does seem that it *is* necessary to argue that, upon the same principle which forbids the use of torture to extort confession, and the putting of questions to a witness which he cannot answer in the affirmative without criminating himself, no man can be disfranchised by requiring him to take an oath that he has not been guilty of a particular offence. This can no more be done where the specified offence is treason or rebellion, than where it is larceny or perjury. A man cannot be deprived of *any* right, because he will not swear that he has not been guilty of a crime. If the State would take away his right, it must prove his guilt by trial and conviction. For, if it would say to him, "You shall swear you are not guilty, or lose your rights," if there were no other consequence, it cannot say in addition, "You shall swear you are not guilty, or all the world shall be entitled to hold you guilty;" and this would be involved in the denunciation of disqualification.

When Kansas was attempted to be brought into the Union, the Lecompton Constitution contained a provision that no one should be entitled to vote on the question of its adoption or rejection by the people, who would not first swear to support it in case it should be adopted. This provision was justly and most severely denounced by the Republican members of the Senate and House, as an outrage on common justice and common decency, a detestable and despicable trick of political villainy, of which any party ought to be ashamed. A great many Democrats *were* ashamed of it, and *some* endeavored to induce eminent Democratic statesmen to annul the provision, and also certain laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, that were equally infamous; but the bonds of party proved too strong for them; for it never *was* known, and never *will* be, that a political party will act honestly, if it is profitable to act *dishonestly*; and unfortunately we have no class of men, not even in the pulpit, in *this* country, who are not the *aftdes* of one political party or another.

Incited by the promptings of the Jacobin leaders at Washington, *who had prepared and transmitted to each Southern State a Constitution*,—(God forgive us for using the desecrated word),—to be adopted by the negroes and white scalawags assembled in Convention, one indecent assemblage at Montgomery in Alabama has provided that no man shall vote on the question of ratifying the Constitution, unless he will swear, not only that he never aided the "rebellion," nor sympathized with or approved of it in his heart and soul, but also that he never will consent to depriving negroes of the right of suffrage. The Jacobins in Congress will approve of this provision, as they would of any other that should disfranchise men who would, if permitted to do so, vote against their candidate for the Presidency. Nothing is too base for fanaticism to do, or too wicked for the Jacobin press to applaud.

It is impossible to conceive of a greater political atrocity than to deprive a man of all voice in the government of the country, because he will not swear that he will not at any future time, however remote, vote for that which he may conscientiously believe to be indispensable to the welfare and salvation of the country; unless it is a greater one to require a man to swear that he *has not* been guilty of a capital or infamous crime, before he shall be allowed to vote.

And, as to this latter, why might it not as lawfully and as justly be provided that every white man in the country shall be forthwith *hung*, who will not take the oath? No man can be *punished* for any offence, in *any* way, until he is legally convicted of its commission. If you can take away a man's right to vote, by demanding of him an oath that he has not committed a particular crime, you can take away his land or money, or disqualify him to sue or contract, by the same process. The right to vote has had a value ever since Lord HOLT decided that an action would lie for the refusal to allow a person to vote who was entitled to it. It is his English birth-right, he said, and he shall have his action. It is a liberty, a property, of which you can no more deprive him arbitrarily, than you can deprive him of his wife or child.

There is the same moral enormity and despotic villainy in compelling a freeman to take such an oath, or lose his birth-right, that there was in putting men to the rack to make them confess. If we were to live a thousand years, we would never vote for or support for any office any man who had ever, as a legislator, required such an oath. He never can become worthy to hold office; for, to vote for such a test he must have been tainted all through with political heresy and anti-republicanism, and have become the mere pimp of a vulgar and low-bred despotism.

The Spirit of the Old English law, and the impulses of the old Saxon manliness brand all such laws as infamous. Even the haughty Normans were too noble to impose such conditions on the conquered Englishmen.

The second great charter of King HENRY III provided (Chap. xxxiv) that "No Bailiff, for the future, shall put any man to his *open* law, *nor to any oath*, upon his own simple affirmation, without faithful witnesses, produced for that purpose."

The same provision was contained in the third great charter of King HENRY III (Chap. xxviii); and in the First Great Charter of King EDWARD I, (Chap. xxviii).

In the Great Charter of King JOHN, the provision was, "No Bailiff, for the future, shall put any man to his law, upon his own simple affirmation, without credible witnesses produced for that purpose;" and in the Preparatory Articles, drawn up and sealed before the Charter itself, "No Bailiff can put any one to his law upon his single accusation without sufficient witnesses."

In this term 'Bailiffs,' Lord COKE says, "Are comprehended all judges or justices of any courts of justice."

Three articles of MAGNA CHARTA stand together. XXXVIII, that already cited: XXXIX: "No freeman shall be seized or imprisoned or dispossessed or outlawed, or in any way destroyed; nor will we condemn him, nor will we commit him to prison, excepting by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land." XL. "To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay, right or justice."

The expression "*put upon his law*," is equivalent to "putting a person on his *oath*." The putting of one to his *Lex Manifesta* or *open Law*, was to force him to the taking of an oath to prove himself innocent. Three trials were anciently used by the Saxons,—by wager of Law, by Ordeal, and by Jury. The Wager of Law received its name from the similarity it bore to that proof which was called the Wager of Battle: for, as in the latter, the defendant gave or pledge or gage to try the cause by combat, so in the former he put in sureties, or *vadios*, that at a certain day he would take the benefit which the law had provided for him. Before the Wager of the Law could be demanded of the defendant, the accused was obliged, beyond his own declaration, to produce his *Secta*, suit, followers or witnesses, whose testimony was to be consistent, and by whom a probable case was to be made out. Then the Defendant could swear in his own behalf, in the presence of eleven of his neighbours or compurgators; and if these then avowed upon their oaths, that they believed, in their consciences, that he had spoken the truth, the claim was barred forever, the Wager of law being equal to a verdict. The object of permitting this mode of trial was "that an innocent man of good credit might find a remedy, when he was overborne by a multitude of false witnesses." Every wager of law, Lord COKE says, "doth countervaile or is equivalent to a jury, and the Defendant shall make his law, by twelve hands of persons, namely, an eleven and himself."

MR. BURKE, speaking of Magna Charta, says that the provision that no man shall be disseized of his *liberties* and *free customs*, but by the judgment of his peers or the laws of the land, clearly means "for some *proved* crime, *tried* and *adjudged*;" and that Magna Charta regarded the rights of freeholders in counties to be as much a fundamental part of the Constitution, as the establishment of the Church of England was ever thought to be. It was never imagined that an Englishman could be deprived of his right to vote, by requiring him to deny on oath the commission of an offence. A freeman cannot lawfully be disseized of a right in that way; and according to the spirit of the English law, a man cannot, upon the simple affirmation of another, be compelled to prove his innocence by his oath. This is not a question that has an interest for us or for a day only. It is a question that interests and will always interest the people of all free Commonwealths.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The New York *Herald*, after describing the system by which Rome governed her Provinces, by Military Commanders responsible to the Senate, utters the warning words which we copy below, to the people of the Northern States. They are needed. Remembering the tame submission of the people, North and South, to military despotism during the war, and the facility with which all the rights of the States and of citizens vanished into thin air, the Courts ceased to be held, and the laws were impotent, we have no right to believe that the majority of the people of the Northern States would not submit, to-morrow, to the government of a self-created Emperor, as readily and cheerfully, nay, with as great an intoxication of joy, as France submitted to the creation of the first, and afterwards of the second Empire. *There is no love of Constitutional government among the Jacobins.* They hate, detest and spit upon it. The *Herald* says:

As to the natural and inevitable danger to freedom that lies in the setting up of great military power in any district within our borders, the history of Rome is eloquent in its example. Such districts were the gradations by which Rome stepped from the republic to the empire. In them were nurtured and kept in train the armies that, beginning to fight for Rome, grew into the military subordination that at length made them content to fight for the general, to the end over the quarrel. In those vast spheres of command generals acquiring ambition with power became too great for the safety of the State. Thus it was that Cæsar's conquests in Gaul, and Pompey's subjugation of the East, made them rivals, and the State that could defy the power of the world besides fell a victim to her successes. Cæsar grew in Gaul to such a height that Rome could hold him only as an emperor. Let the people of the North reflect on the unquestionable fact that the danger in this matter is to their own liberties, not to those of the Southern people; for the South is so beaten down now that it is out of fortune's power; there is hardly a depth of political degradation that its people have not sounded under Radical military rule, and they seem to feel that any change may possibly be for the better. The danger is that as we grow daily in anarchy, as we grow from bad to worse under the misgovernment of a Congress that forgets its plain duty to the nation in the pursuit of partisan schemes, the people (goaded by may grow to envy even those who live under the tranquility of a despotism, and may look on with satisfaction when the commander of an army posted to keep down the Southern people (perhaps recruited to a great extent in the Southern States) shall suddenly march to Washington, seize the Capitol, and disperse the chattering, jabbering, corrupt and contemptible rabble, the Congress of the United States.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

JANUARY 20.—In the Senate the following was read the second time: A bill to amend the Stay Laws—requiring the stayer to sign his name on the justice's docket, and in case the stayer cannot write, then his mark is to be made and attested by the justice, or the stayer is to give the justice written authority to sign his name.

In the House, were introduced "A bill to encourage sheep-raising;" "To amend the School Law;" "To amend Chapter IV, of the Code."

By Mr. Hamilton—"To prescribe the conditions on which Insurance Companies may do business in this State."

By same—"To establish a uniform tax to be paid by foreign Insurance Companies who do business in this State."

A resolution "authorizing the Governor to issue bonds due railroads, for which receivers have been appointed, to receivers of such roads."

LATE NEWS.

—In the Kentucky contested case, between Brown and Smith, on the 21st, the former was declared ineligible through disloyalty, and the latter for not having votes enough.

—Cary, of Ohio, and Stewart, of New York, voted against the Reconstruction bill that passed the House on Tuesday by 123 to 45, Stevens, who had opposed it in committee, voting for it.

—A Washington evening paper states that Stanton will indefinitely suspend the order of Grant directing the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee after February 13th. Gen. Howard and the Tennessee delegation urge the suspension of this order.

—It has been supposed that John Surratt would be discharged without another trial, but it was without foundation. His trial is set for the 24th of February, and Judge Black will appear as one of his counsel.

—Gen. Hancock, with three staff officers, left New Orleans for Galveston on the 21st.

—T. R. O'Connor, a school-teacher in Richfield, Minnesota, was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not procuring a ticket, and frozen to death.

—The Florida Reconstruction Convention organized on Monday. The President and Secretary are whites, and the balance of the officers are negroes.

—The Captain-General of Cuba has determined to prevent the organization or departure of armed bands for Yucatan, and Santa Anna is again checkmated.

—The Radicals of St. Louis are leaving the negro out in the cold. At a meeting on Monday his name was not mentioned in any of the resolutions adopted.

—The printers employed on the organ of the Mississippi Convention are on a strike for their wages.

—The Voullaire-Ruth case was before the courts in St. Louis Tuesday. Voullaire threatens to publish his wife's letters to Ruth.

—The Mississippi Reconstruction Test Case has been advanced on the calendar and set for hearing on the first Monday in March.

—The Mexican Government has chartered an American steamer to convey troops to Yucatan to squelch the little eruption there.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

WASHINGTON.

SUPREME COURT SET ASIDE

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

SENATOR GUTHRIE UNABLE TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

MEXICAN LAND GRANT CASE.

Bill for Taxing Shareholders of National Banks.

Meeting of the National Democratic Committee, Etc., Etc.,

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23.—The Radical majority of the Reconstruction Committee succeeded to-day in perpetrating their crowning act of infamy. They agreed on a bill which forbids the Supreme Court taking cognizance of any act or proceeding done under authority of the reconstruction acts, and requires the dismissal of any proceeding now before it, on which could be based a discussion as to the constitutionality of the said bills. It equally deprives the Southern States of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, as against the operations of reconstruction.

Hurlburd, of New York, with Brooks and Beek, opposed the bill. It was conceived in the brain of Stevens and perfected by Bingham, of Ohio, who seems to have fallen heir to all the majority which old Thad. has lost by reason of his dotage; but the action of the Committee will only constrain the hatred of this class of Radicals toward the South, since the bill cannot pass. Already the more prudent of that party have sounded the alarm against the reckless measure, and the result will be to table it. Hurlburd told them that with such a load to carry, the Democrats would sweep New York by one hundred thousand majority. The bill creates a sensation in political circles.

From the abstract of the condition of National Banks, it appears there is over seventy millions more on hand than the required reserve.

The intelligence received that Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, cannot take his seat, causes sincere regret among the Democratic and Conservative Senators, who need not only his vote but his wise counsel. Mr. Guthrie's condition is understood to be such that a trip to Washington would prove fatal to him.

The President sent in the name of Gen. Leslie Combs, as Marshal of Kentucky, vice Merriweather, whose term will soon expire.

The reconstruction bill was taken up in the Senate to-day—all other business being postponed, therefore, there was no action taken in the case of Senator Thomas.

The House Judiciary Committee has been hearing arguments in the celebrated "Mexican Land Grant case," involving the title to the quicksilver mine in California. Quite a number of lawyers are engaged by opposing parties.

The House Committee on Banks have substantially agreed to a bill authorizing the several State Legislatures to tax the shareholders of National banks resident within their respective States.

The bill providing for the appointment of Marshal of this District by the Supreme Court, instead of by the President, was lost in the House. It has been renewed in the Senate by some friends of Gen. Burbridge, who are determined to provide for him.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the National Democratic Committee to represent their States in said Committee, have notified it they will be present at the meeting here in February, viz: Jno. S. Millson, Virginia; Wm. Aiken, South Carolina; Wm. L. Sharkey, Mississippi; Geo. S. Houston, Alabama; Jno. Hancock, Texas; A. H. Chappell, Georgia; Judge Marvin, Florida; B. Greenwood, Arkansas; Jos. S. McCorkle, Nevada; Thos. Sweeny, Wheeling, West Virginia; Jno. Patrick, Nebraska. Col. E. Cooper, of Tennessee, will be appointed in the place of Col. Campbell, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS.

SHERIFFS TO BE RESTRAINED

Tax on M handise.

OFFICERS TO BE REMOVED.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 23.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Finance Committee reported an ordinance to restrain the sheriffs from collecting the tax, levied by the Police Boards, in addition to the State tax, or as much thereof as exceeds one hundred per cent. of the State tax.

Watson denied that the Convention had any power to legislate on the matter. The ordinance, if passed, will still, in his opinion, be null and void.

Townsend moved to table the ordinance. Lost.

The ordinance was then adopted by a vote of fifty to thirty-two.

Field voted in the negative and explained his vote. This body had no sovereign power as a member of the Union. It was only preparing to enter the Union. He declared himself a Republican Radical if gentlemen choose. A member of his party was yesterday accused of leachery on this floor, and that by adventurers whose interests in this country were but of yesterday—who were trying to take the lead in the party and impose upon colored people. He had risked his life, property and all to go to Philadelphia, when none of these fellows would go.

Costello called the gentleman to order.

The previous question was called.

Gibb's motion of yesterday to send a majority report petitioning the removal of State officers to the President of the United States, Senate and Speaker of the House, on motion prevailed; ayes, 53; nays, 29.

The report of the Committee on General Relations was adopted forbidding the General Assembly of Mississippi to assume the payment of any debt or obligation contracted in aid of the rebellion, to make compensation for slaves emancipated, or claim from the United States compensation for slaves liberated in any manner.

The tax ordinance reported by the Finance Committee was taken up and adopted. The first section levies a tax of two dollars and one-half on each thousand of gross receipts of sales of merchandise for the year 1867.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The Convention, under the head of general provisions, adopted Article 97 of the Constitution, which provides that every citizen of the United States, resident of the State one year and the parish sixty days, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this Constitution, or under interdiction.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Partial returns of the business transacted during 1867 by the leading firms of this city, show that twenty-one firms transacted a business exceeding $2,000,000; seventy-six firms exceeded $1,000,000, and one hundred and seventy-six report a business of over $500,000.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—The river falling slowly with five feet three inches in the canal. The weather is clear. Thermometer 46.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—The weather is clear and thawing rapidly.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONVENTION.

ITS NEW MEMBERS.

THE DARKEYS WANT LAND.

A CONTRACTOR GETS MAD.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 23.—The Convention was called to order at 10 a m.

In the contest for a seat between Adams and Toney, it is said the seat was awarded to Adams.

Reports of the Committee on Elections, favored the members from Ashley taking their seats. They were qualified.

White, (negro), of Phillips, offered a resolution declaridg public carriers to be public servants, and recommending the next Legislature to make it a penal offence to deny accommodations or refuse to transport citizens over the public highways. Referred.

Gray, (negro), of Phillips, offered a resolution to memorialize Congress for aid in locating under the homestead acts, freedmen, furnishing six months' provisions and taking a lien on the homestead and improvements, which should be paid back in two years. Referred.

Hodges offered a resolution inquiring into the legality of the present contractors holding the penitentiary, when made with an illegal body of men calling themselves the General Assembly of Arkansas—being opposed to reconstruction, etc.—and that the contractors had drawn from the State Treasury $40,000 under some pretext.

The resolution was, after eliciting quite a lengthy and irrascible speech from Hodges, of Pulaski, a contractor, referred to the Committee on Penitentiary, with instructions to gather all the facts and report in writing.

Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Committee on Reconstruction have agreed on the following bill, to be hereafter reported:

Be it enacted, etc., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for a more efficient government in the Rebel States," March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto, and all such cases now pending in said courts, either by appeal or otherwise, or from any proceeding or decision had in the premises, in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceedings had, or which may be had under either of the District Commanders, or under either of the said acts, shall be removed to, or reviewed in any other tribunal, either upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, involving similar constitutional questions, *quo warranta*, or in any other manner whatever.

The vote of the committee was:

Yeas—Stevens of Pennsylvania, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Bingham of Ohio, Farnsworth of Illinois, Beamon of Michigan, and Payne.

Nays—Hulburt (rep) of New York, Brooks (dem) of New York, and Beck (dem) of Kentucky.

The bill, if it should become a law, would apply to McCardle's and other cases involving similar constitutional questions.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed upon the following bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to, and receive, from this Government, the same protection in person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like circumstances, and the President is empowered to use the influence and authority of this Government in all just endeavors to secure a recognition by other Governments of the principles which have been maintained and insisted upon by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens.

Provided, always, That no citizen, native born or naturalized, who is guilty of crime against the laws of any foreign State, committed within its jurisdictions, or of desertion from actual service in the army or navy of such State, or who shall have violated his allegiance by misrepresentation, or fraud, or who as to residence, or by reason, or other crime, against the United States, shall have forfeited it, or shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that his naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, or that any native born citizen shall have been arrested or detained without a charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of said State, and whose release shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, then the President shall be and is hereby empowered by way of indemnity and reprisal, to order the arrest and certain in custody any subject of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall, without unreasonable delay, give information to Congress of such proceedings of indemnity and reprisal.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country with the intent of resuming his domicil therein, or shall leave the United States with the intention of making a permanent residence in any foreign country, or shall engage as an army or navy belligerent in any foreign war or service, then such naturalized citizen shall not be entitled to the interposition of the Government in his behalf under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the term "domicil" in the preceding section shall be construed to mean "a continued residence of more than one year in the native country, of the naturalized citizen, or establishing himself in any business which denotes an intention to resume a permanent residence."

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the House bill in relation to additional bounty, the question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. The amendment, which is a substitute for the House bill, provides that if a person be entitled to a bounty, as provided in sections XII and XIII of the act of July, 26, 1866, dies before receiving the bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs, as designated in the order named therein, and to none other."

The amendments of the committee are to add after the word "person" the words "or persons," and to strike out the words "a soldier."

After considerable discussion the House seconded the previous question, and the amendments as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs agreed to, and the Senate's amendments as amended were agreed to; yeas, 81; nays, 52.

The Military Committee reported back adversely the petition of some volunteer officers commissioned since March 3, 1865, for three months' extra pay.

Pile, of Missouri, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the ground now occupied as a United States arsenal, at Liberty, Missouri, with the public buildings, etc.

Also, a portion of the Fort Leavenworth reservation grounds, and the St. Louis arsenal grounds to be divided into lots for buildings. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; and also, authorizing the Secretary of War to establish an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, at a cost not exceeding $150,000. The bill was passed with a slight amendment.

The death of the late Cornelius O. Hamilton, of the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, was announced by his colleague, who pronounced an eulogy. Appropriate remarks were made by Morgan, Buckland and Walker, and appropriate resolutions were adopted; and at a quarter before three the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The session to-day was principally devoted to the discussion of the House reconstruction bill. Doolittle speaking in opposition, and Trumbull in favor of it.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 23.—At a ministerial dinner, at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a speech wherein he said that the condition of Ireland had never been more prosperous. He thought the present church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to reforms in Ireland, he thought they were out of the question.

The tone of the French and Prussian press is eminently peaceful.

The Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which Russia regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent.

PARIS, January 23.—It is reported today, on good authority, that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the "Foreign and Domestic Affairs of France."

Admiral Farragut's fleet will remain at Toulon during the rest of the winter.

MADRID, January 23.—A bill furnishing the improved breech-loading arms to the army, has passed the Cortez and is now a law.

FLORENCE, January 23.—The bill imposing a tax upon incomes in certain cases, has been adopted by Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, January 23, P. M.—Cotton closed firm with a recovery of 1-16d, and on American grades fully ¼d; market quiet and animated under a more favorable trade report; sales, 15,000 bales; middling uplands, on the spot, 7¾d; to arrive, 7¾d; middling Orleans, 8d. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Produce unchanged.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, January 23.—The situation of affairs in Dominica is very deplorable. The insurgents are marching toward the capital, meeting with but slight opposition. The inhabitants are on the verge of starvation and hoping for a transfer to the United States. Their paper currency is almost worthless.

LONDON, January 23—p.m.—Money market quiet and steady; Consols 92¼@92¾. American securities generally firmer and higher; bonds, however, slightly falling off. 5 20's 71¾@72. Illinois Central 86. Erie 49.

FRANKFORT, January 23—p.m.—United States 5-20s bonds firmer, 75¾.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 23.—A terrible explosion occurred in the Chinese Arsenal, at Winham, to day. The loss of life is estimated at 7000, but probably 1000 is nearer the number. The shock was felt 120 miles distant.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—Tobacco is steady; lugs, $5@6; common to medium leaf, $7@17. Flour, $7 75@12 50. Oats, 66@67c. Corn, 80@85c. Wheat, $2 25@2 30. Lard, 12¼c. Mess pork, $20 75@21. Bacon, shoulders, 9@c; clear sides, 12½c. Bulk shoulders, 8@c; clear sides, 11½c. Cotton, 14½@15c. Whisky nominal.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Flour, firm and quiet; family, 11@11 25. Spring wheat, $2 15@2 25. Corn irregular, 85@85½c. Oats, 67@68c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork nominal, $20@21. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear rib and clear sides, 11½@11¾c. Sugar cured hams, 16c.

ST. LOUIS, January 23—Tobacco, lugs $4 50@7 50; common to medium leaf $7 50@11 50; good shipping leaf $11@13. Flour quiet; XX $9 50@11. Winter Wheat $2 40@2 55. Corn quiet, 80@90c. Oats firm, 66@70c. Provisions and Lard quiet.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton is firmer; sales, 3050 bales; uplands, 17½@17¾c. Money easy; call loans, 6½@7c. Sterling, 9@9½. Gold closed at 140½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton, demand fair and prices firm—Middling, 17@17½c. Sales, 5600 bales. Receipts, 5808 bales. Exports, 5216 bales. Sugar, active, Common, 9½@10c; Fair, 12 to 12½c; Choice, 13¼@14c. Molasses dull, Common, 60@65c; Prime to Choice, 75 to 85c.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—There is a negro woman at Nashville who on Monday last, had been asleep four days without waking.

—Little Maggie May Caldwell, so badly burned by the upsetting of an Aurora lamp, which led to the destruction of her father's residence at Edgefield, last week, was relieved of her anguish by death on Sunday last.

—On Saturday night a fire originated in a box of ashes in the pressroom of the Marysville *Republican* office, communicating to the building, and destroying the house and contents. The fire swept eastwardly, destroying the storehouse occupied by Currier & Grier, the dwelling house of Mr. Currier, the storehouse of Capt. Goddard—making a "clean sweep," as we learn, from the courthouse to the Wallace House. During the war the town was nearly destroyed by fire, and this disaster has swept much of the most valuable part of the place. There was little property saved, and the insurance small.

—On Sunday some twenty-five of the members of the Legislature visited the penitentiary. Were they looking out for cells for future accommodation?

—Late Friday evening a colored man was run over and instantly killed by the cars, at the intersection of the Nolensville Turnpike and the Nashville and Chatt

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRAGE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja19 tc

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. ja19 tc

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce F. L. W. WAGNER as candidate for Criminal Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. ja19 tc

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of constable of the 14th Civil District of this county. ja19 tc

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs. Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,

A. WOODWARD.

ja15 tc

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.

W. L. STEWART.

ja15 tc

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja15 tc

FOR COUNTY REGISTER, COL JOHN FONTAIN, SR., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention. ja12 tc

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector or Shelby county at the ensuing election. ja11 tc

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomina ion of the Conservative Convention.

J. W. KING.

ja10-se7 tc

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.

Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 tc

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF John L. Taylor, deceased, on Second street, near S. tath. A large ol ah pleasant place. Rent low. W. H. CHILDRY

ja21 tf Administrator.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.—THAT BEAUTIFUL and furnished, 5 miles east of the city, on Germantown road. The improvements are a two story dwelling of seven Rooms, frame Kitchen, Pantry, Smokehouse and stable, with ample room for laborers and stock; 22 acres of the best land in the country—6 acres in orchard, a good garden set in strawberries and raspberries and other needful things. Stock, wagons and farming implements for sale on the place. Also, corn, fodder and hay. Address JAMES E. WHITE, 450 Main street. ja22 2w

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 13, ON Monroe street. Apply at H WETPFLI & CO., No. 15 Monroe street. ja12 tf

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 210 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Cotton street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayburn avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARIES & HARBERT.

dec23 tf 11 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—

A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A tenant can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—

A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.

oct4 tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE.—STOCK AND Fixtures of a Drug Store in Bolivar, Tenn. Invoice $2500. Will be sold very low for cash or secured paper. Address R. H. WOOD,

ja21 2w Bolivar, Tenn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage RESIDENCE (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to T. E. Jones or Capt. Geo. M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned. O. M. ALSUP.

January 2, 1868. ja4 2w

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A HOUSE ANYwhere between Market and Union and Main and Fourth streets, containing four or five bed rooms, besides parlor, dining room, kitchen and servants' room, for which a liberal rent will be promptly paid. Answer within a few days. JOHN AINSLIE.

ja23 4t Memphis Appeal.

WANTED.—A NO. 1 COTTON PLANTAtion to exchange a well-improved suburban Residence, 2½ miles from Court Square, for a good Cotton Plantation, Mississippi or Arkansas river lands preferred. Must be above overflow. Address C. S. A., care of Nelson & Co., Memphis, Tenn. ja21 tf

WANTED.—A WELL FURNISHED COTTAGE, by a good tenant, containing 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen. Address L. H., Appeal office. ja22 tf

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM TO WORK on shares this year. For further information address Farmer, Appeal Office, Memphis. ja21 1w

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE Engine, with Saw and Grist Mill. Apply at this office. ja17 2w

WANTED—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such wishing to sell, will address Office No. 11, Waldran Block, Main street. jan4 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. jan4 tf

WANTED.—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 366 Main street, or this office. jan 17

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,

dec22 1w Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of reference given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec8 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Harrison, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d of May, 1865. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address HALEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188. jan8

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND REGALIA DEL REY CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.

dec8 1m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST--FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on the night of the 18th inst., from Drs. Rogers & Purnell, 37 Union street, one large BAY HORSE, named N. H. I. on the right hind hoof, one hind foot white, blind in right eye, and small black spot on hip, about 9 or 10 years old. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horse and apprehension of the thief. ja22 1w

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGINGS FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen can be obtained at CARRIGE, No. 304 Second street, between Madison and Monroe; also, Day Board for several gentlemen, at reasonable terms, by the day or week. ja22 1w

PERSONAL.—If the person who stole my Overcoat on Thursday evening last off the steamer Belle Lee will return the letters which were in it to Messrs. Pittman, Parker & Co., No. 15 Union street, he will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked, or send the letters by mail. ja22 3t

GOOD NEWS for the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Malaga Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserved of all Kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture no candy but No. 1 articles, and that fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,

dec18 2m 200 and 202 Second street, cor. Madison.

M. L. MEACHAM, A. C. TREADWELL,

Formerly of Meacham & Gailbreath. Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the, they hope by unremitting attention to business, to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A are commodious Brick Shed attached to their store house, gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest Market prices. ja15 1m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2:34 p.m.	2:99 p m
Local Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:55 a.m.	5:10 p m

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.

Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m
Night Express	5:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 m nutes faster than city. Ticket offices No. 275½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:25 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Savannah Express	10:30 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Freight, daily, except Sunday	3:15 p m	5:45 a.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:35 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 8:15 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 8:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:40 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings in Arkansas and White River, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be g'ad to see our friends at all times.

To Delinquents.

All persons who are indebted to the APPEAL, either for advertising or subscription accounts, can liquidate the same by checks on the COMMERCIAL BANK at par.

JNO. AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

A VENIRE for forty jurors was issued on yesterday, from the Criminal Court, returnable on the second Monday in February, 1868, being the first day of the next term of court.

A SUMMONS was served on Thomas Leonard, Judge of the County Court, being at the suit of Mr. J. J. DuBose, for false imprisonment, claiming damages in $20,000.

MR. JOHN SOMERVILLE returned to the city on yesterday, having been absent on business, and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, to answer the charge of contempt entered up against him by the Judge of the County Court.

SENT UP.—Bob Bradley, a bare footed nig, who was arrested some time since, charged with stealing eighty-five dollars from Mr. Donegan, who resides in Pinch, was tried before Justice Miller, yesterday, and sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

TRUNK AND MONEY.—A warrant was issued yesterday, by Justice Miller, charging Wyatt Cartwell with stealing the sum of ninety dollars in currency, a trunk and contents, the property of the pastry cook. If the accused appears, Justice Miller will try the case to-day.

IRON THIEVES.—The two negroes called Osborne Lipscomb and John Higgins, charged with stealing a heavy bar of iron on Sunday last, were before Justice Miller yesterday, and on investigation were sent up in the sum of two thousand dollars each.

CAUGHT.—On or about Christmas day, Chas. King, one of the stewards of the Overton Hotel, lost a suit of velvet clothes valued at fifty dollars. Pat. Kelly was arrested and after examination before Justice Miller yesterday, was sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

CHANGE OF RATES.—We call the attention of our advertising friends to the change in our rates, published in another column—a change equalizing the rates between small and large advertisers, and which we feel confident will meet with the approval of those who appreciate the advantage of advertising in the APPEAL.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was one of the most pleasant days we have seen for many moons. Old Sol was visible from early morn till nearly dark. The streets were thronged with our fashionable ladies, and the dry goods stores seemed to do a good business. The night was clear, mild and pleasant. Should this weather continue all of our citizens will be content.

THE MURDER CASE.—The case of the State vs. Tom. Winters, charged with shooting Mike Connell, was up before Mr. Justice Hall yesterday, when several witnesses were examined. The further hearing of the case was continued till this morning at nine o'clock. Gen. John Sale and Col. Gantt represent the State, while Col. John Bullock and Capt. Van Anderson appear for the defense.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.—DeBow's Review for January comes to us freighted with its accustomed wealth of entertaining and instructive contributions upon political, agricultural, commercial and industrial topics.

Scott's Monthly for December, 1867, and January, 1868, published at Macon, Ga., maintains its well earned reputation as one of the best literary periodicals in the South.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The select school of the Misses Bowers, No. 108 Monroe street, is one of the best in the city. The next term opens on the 27th of this month, as will be seen by a card in another column. Lessons in the French language will be given, free of charge, by the French teacher. We fully indorse the Misses Bowers, as teachers in every way competent to fulfill their trust. Pupils committed to their charge will be properly instructed.

OBSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS.—For the past two years, at least, it has been the custom of numerous idle and indolent negroes to block up the sidewalks, thus causing the citizens *who think* they have a right to the pavement much inconvenience and trouble. Sergeant Brown, of the First District, arrested about twenty-five of these obstructionists yesterday morning, and marched them to the stationhouse. As no record of their names appeared on the docket at night, it might be considered *a blind*. To arrest them was right; to punish the offenders would have been better.

THE CONTEMPT MAN.—A late Cairo paper has the following. As it may be of interest to the lovers of the Grandame in these parts, we re-produce it:

Judge Hunter, now of Memphis, but formerly a high-toned citizen of Cairo, is still perseveringly persecuting the Memphis *Avalanche*, the editors of which paper persist in regarding him and his court with supreme contempt. If he will pay Mr. B. S. Hays of this city, rent for the house in which he lived here some years, and for which he failed to pay before he left our city, we will consent to hold our peace about the judicial wretch of Memphis who perverts justice and courts the negroes.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One of the most sad accidents of the whole season occurred yesterday morning. The facts in brief are as follows: Little Rosa, the daughter of Mr. Jacob Pfeiffer, who resides on Polar street, was standing near the parlor grate of her father's residence, when her garments took fire and her person was badly burned. Drs. Arthur K. Taylor and W. T. Irwin were called in and administered all necessary medical aid, but there is little hope of the recovery of the patient. Little Rosa was a bright, intelligent child, and gave good promise of a life of usefulness. We trust that the pang of parting with their loved one may be spared the parents for the present.

INQUEST YESTERDAY.—An inquest was held by the County Coroner, W. B. Cotton, Esq., on the body of an unknown negro man, apparently about fifty years of age, found dead in a boiler on the levee. From the evidence adduced before the jury, it would appear that the deceased was last seen alive on the steamer Countess. The body was discovered by a policeman, who reported the case to the Coroner. The verdict rendered was that the deceased came to his death from want and exposure. Nothing was found upon the body by which the deceased could be identified. An order was given for burial—the county to bear the expense.

THE DuBOSE CONTEMPT CASE

The Line of Argument and Progress of the Case.

In the contempt case of J. J. DuBose, now being investigated on writ of habeas corpus before Judge Pierce of the Law Court, Mr. Hudson resumed his argument on behalf of the County Court, and invited attention to the question as to whether the Judge of the Law Court could grant a writ of habeas corpus where a party was declared in contempt by another court. He insisted that the County Court had original jurisdiction in many cases, and concurrent jurisdiction over the question of contempt with the Chancery and Circuit Courts, and cited History of Law Suit, 747, case of Brian vs. Hart, 6th Humphrey's. It must be presumed that Judge Leonard acted within the scope of his authority and jurisdiction, and had a right to fine and imprison for contempts committed in the presence of the Court, and cited the Code in regard to punishments for contempts.

Judge Pierce—Could the Circuit Court imprison a party until he purge himself of contempt where the offense does not consist of the non-performance of some duty ordered?

Mr. Hudson—I was of the opinion that it could do so. No court could issue a writ of habeas corpus where a party is under sentence of another court of concurrent jurisdiction—3d Sneed, 729, and cases cited therein. Courts, at some time, may have held that they might inquire into the facts of the contempt, but the right of authority will be found the other way—4th Johnson, 356, being a decision on habeas corpus.

Mr. Randolph—There is a case in 9th Johnson which overruled that case in 4th Johnson.

Mr. Hudson—Did not so understand the ruling of the Court. [Read the case at length.]

Mr. Randolph—The English Courts are not restrained by statute as to punishment for contempts. Our Courts are restrained by statute. We shall insist upon this point, to show that the English decisions cited by council are not applicable to contempt cases before our Courts.

Mr. Hudson—In support of the doctrine that this Court is not authorized to interfere with other Courts in matters of this character, we cite the case of Gates v. Lancing, 9th Johnson; also the case of The People vs. Nevins, 1st Hill; Harrison's Digest, vol. 2, 222; same Digest, vol. 3, 307; in 7th Wheaton, *ex parte* Kearny, on application for *habeas corpus*.

Story, Justice—Delivered the opinion of the Court, and refused the writ. The same doctrine was affirmed in 3d Peters, and writ refused by Marshall, Justice; 2d Humphreys; Martin *ex parte*.

There has been no decision in our State on this subject, since the case in 2d Humphreys. We must look to the decisions in other States. It is claimed that no notice was given to the defendant. This was not necessary. Cited 4th John son—case of Yates—and 8d Hill, Appendix.

Judge Leonard has not exceeded the authority given him by statute. Mr. Hudson cited the Code, section 3762—Habeas Corpus Act—and concluded his argument by summing up h's positions taken in his argument, and asked the Court to remand the prisoner to jail.

Mr. Henry, on behalf of the County Court, commenced his argument, and followed the course pursued by Mr. Hudson. He insisted that the paper issued to the Sheriff was simply a *mittimus*. He discussed at length the provisions of the Code applicable to the case. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the further argument will be resumed to-day, at 12 o'clock, m. Mr. Henry will continue his speech, and the argument will be closed by Mr. Randolph for the petitioner. We present merely a brief outline of the arguments in this interesting and important case.

RAILWAY DEPOTS.—The various railway depots in our principal cities seem to be the headquarters of the gangs of sharpers and thieves who infest every public thoroughfare. The following paragraph, from a Nashville paper, fully illustrates this fact. Let travelers be ware;

At the Chattanooga depot yesterday, a gentleman shipped a horse and buggy to Georgia, and afterward deposited $100 with one of the clerks, to be handed over to some one who expected to accompany the shipment. Shortly after stepping out of the depot, he was approached by a sharper, who told him that he had left his money with a dishonest man, and had but one dollar left to enable him to get back again. The sharper further told him that he would watch his valise until his return. The stranger took the advice of the sharper, made application and obtained his money, and came back, when he discovered that man and valise were missing. He immediately discovered the trick, and returned with the money to the clerk, saying "here, mister, take the money. I have learned that you are the honest man, and the other fellow who got my valise, is a d—d thief!"

PROPOSED CONSULTATION.—The acting Mayor of Memphis has, by a card published in the city papers, invited a large number of the citizens of Memphis to meet him and the Finance Committee this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, to cor sult, as we understand, in respect to certain measures which he intends to propose, for the purpose of retiring the scrip and improving the credit of the city. We are desired to call the attention of the gentlemen so invited, to the matter, and to urge upon them to attend; and we do so with pleasure. We should suppose that no one among them can fail to feel the warmest interest in the matters to be discussed; and that every one must be sensible that unless wise and vigorous measures are adopted the city must sink lower and lower into the financial Slough of Despond.

CUTTING DOWN.—Our little 8 by 10 cotemporary, the *Evening Ledger*, has the following under the caption, "Sensible Movement:"

A *sensible* fact—our city cotemporaries have materially reduced their lineal dimensions in view of the "hard times," and we doubt not others with more space than the present condition of affairs demand will sooner or later imitate the example.

Does our neighbor speak for himself? If so, we must confess we have no little curiosity to see how they can cut down and *smaller*. The *Post*, in cutting down, should have added *er* to its name, making the name somewhat appropriate to its dimensions.

ST. MARY'S BALL.—No fair will be held this winter by St. Mary's Catholic congregation, but another grand ball will be given in Exchange Building, next Tuesday evening, January 28th, to raise means to build the north-wall of the new church building on Market street. On this occasion a gold-headed cane will be voted to the most popular candidate for County Court Clerk, a splendid bible to the most popular candidate for Tax Collector, a watch and chain to the most popular candidate for Sheriff, a revolver to the most popular candidate for Constable, a watch and chain to the best fireman, an excellent violin and box to the favorite musician, and a splendid set of furs (worth $75) to the most popular lady.

LENGTHY LEADERS.—The leading article in the London *Times* of December 31st, occupied seven columns. A leading article, commenced about the same time in the Memphis APPEAL, is not yet concluded.—*Louisville Courier.*

As our facetious cotemporary has apparently followed us so far, we shall hardly be disappointed if he should not follow to the end. Otherwise we may miss something that would benefit him, and he will find that the end justifies the means.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson str and 396 Main street, have received New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, Sporting Times, Sunday Times, Last Sensation, Jolly Joker, for February, Harper's Magazine for February, and dailies from everywhere. Also diaries for 1868, selling low. Emmons & Son is the place to get your reading matter.

A MEMPHIAN IN TEXAS.—The Houston (Texas) *Journal* says:

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Gen. Armstrong, the distinguished officer whose name is so intimately connected with the Confederacy. We extend to him a cordial welcome, and wish him good health, and a pleasant stay in our city and State.

DAN ABLE & CO.—As will be seen by our advertising column, our late citizen, Dan Able has engaged in business in St. Louis. We take pleasure in informing our friends of the fact, and know that they cannot patronize a more worthy house. We certainly wish Capt. Able all the success he so richly deserves at the hands of our Southern friends.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Supposed Robber Arrested

On Wednesday night, a telegram was received by Col. Beaumont, that the Southern Express Company's office at Dresden, had been robbed of the sum of $1800. The following are all the facts we could learn in connection with the matter:

On last Saturday night the office of Adams' Express Company at Dresden, Weakley county, on the line of the Northwestern railroad, between McKenzie and Hickman, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in blowing open the safe with gunpowder and robbing it of its contents. They obtained about $1800 in currency. As soon as the affair was known, the facts were telegraphed the Superintendent of the Company and measures promptly taken for the detection and arrest of the robbers. Suspicion pointed to a well known character who goes by the name of Hagan, and who had been seen at Dresden. Detectives were put upon his track, and it was found that he had gone North. His track closely followed, but succeeded in evading pursuit until last night. Mr. Dougherty, agent of the Southern Express, at this city, received a dispatch from Louisville this morning, stating that Hagan had been arrested there, with a large amount of money upon his person. He will no doubt be held at Louisville to await a requisition from Gov. Brownlow, and then be brought to Dresden to await trial before the Circuit Court for Weakley county.

The promptness of the company in following up cases of this kind, and the efficiency of the system they have adopted for detecting and securing thieves who make raids upon their offices, will in time teach the rascals to keep clear of express offices, or to be more wary in their operations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATER—MR. ADAMS' BENEFIT.—The play of *The Dead Heart* was well performed last night, but the audience was not in point of numbers what it should have been. "Robert Landry," whose heart had been crushed through the instrumentality of the "Abbe Latour," on whom he is avenged in prison, was admirably delineated by Mr. Adams, and he was well supported by Mrs. Allen. This evening the play of *The Heretic*, and the petit comedy of *The Dramatist*, will be performed for Mr. Adams' benefit. He appears in both pieces. We can promise a real treat in his personation of "Vapid," which was one of Murdock's best characters, and in which Mr. Adams is quite equal to that finished comedian. On Tuesday next the Lotit Troupe will appear at this house. It is now performing **to crowded houses at Nashville**, and is highly appreciated, as it has been everywhere.

THE OPERA.—Sig. Lotti's grand Opera Troupe will commence an engagement at the New Memphis Theater on Tuesday night next, when a brilliant array of musical talent will grace the boards. See card in another column.

THE VARIETIES.—This place of amusement continues to be well patronized nightly. We saw Miss Blaie Wheeler in her single dance last night for the first time, and was much pleased with her performance. A pleasant hour may always be spent at the Varieties for a small change.

DULL TIMES.

Thousands of working women in New York are earning less than three dollars a week, and are trying to live on it. "God help the poor."

The shops of Wilmington, Del., are nearly destitute of all kinds is nearly at a stand still.

Two hundred employees of the Washington Navy Yard were notified of their

to attend the County Convention. proxies will be recognized. Ward meetings at night. Districts at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the County Executive Committee.

td M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street.

THE SPRING SESSION of W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., will begin on Monday the 27th of January. The finest building, and the leading school in the South for young ladies. ja18 1w

DO YOU WANT A FORTUNE?—Go to the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, Main street, and buy ticket in the "Grand Special Schems of the Raleigh Springs." Tickets, $5.

To Little Rock Shippers.

THE STEAMERS LIBERTY No. 2 AND COMMERCIAL will re-ship freight through to Little Rock, until further notice, at the following rates, viz:

Pound Freight ..... 60 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour ..... $1 00 per barrel.
Whisky ..... $2 00 per barrel.

LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
ja12 tf No. 5 Jefferson street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Professor Villehulin would respectfully announce to the public that he will, on Saturday, the 18th of January, open, at Lee Academy, a permanent school for instruction in the French Language. For the present, every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 12 m., will be devoted to his class. All who feel interested in the same are cordially invited to meet him at this institution on that day. The classes will be arranged to suit applicants, and the terms in accordance with the times. ja16 1m

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first scientant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine Imported Vitella—Wraith's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 295 West 47th St., New York. ADVICE GRATIS. Our book, by which any person can understand their own case, sent free to any address. Ladies may address us in full confidence. ja1

A Cough, a Cold or a Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,
is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief in **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

CAUTION only "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. oct7-o4dm

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infan's.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine: Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for the use of the Syrup is in each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-similie of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 25 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICE—25 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 48 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Yesterday was one of the finest days of the new year. The sun shone brightly and our streets were crowded with beautiful women, who enjoyed everything but crossings, which are, as usual, abominable. The river at this point was going down very slowly yesterday, and will, no doubt, come to a stand to-day. There is no perceptible change in the Mississippi above Cairo; the ice continues strong, but if this weather lasts it will soon give way. At St. Louis the river is swelling. The Ohio is falling, but not so fast as previously reported. The Louisville *Journal* of the 22d says: The river continues to recede, though at a slow rate. It has fallen about two inches in the previous twenty-four hours and on Saturday evening, with five feet seven inches water in the canal by the mark, and three feet seven inches water in the chute over the falls. The ice continues to float past this point in pieces pretty well broken, but the river is full of it, and some pieces five and six inches thick.

Arrivals.

Steamer Natoma, St. Francis river.
" St. Patrick, Evansville.
" Legal Tender, Louisville.
" Virginia, New Orleans.
" Goldfinch, Cairo.
" Argosy, New Orleans.
" Pauline Carroll, New Orleans.
Towboat Bee, Cairo.

Departures.

Steamer Mollie Hambleton, St. Fr. river.
" Bee, New Orleans.
" Legal Tender, New Orleans.
" Virginia, Louisville.
" St. Patrick, Louisville.
" H. Ames, New Orleans.
" Argosy, Cincinnati.
" Pauline Carroll, Cairo.

Boats in Port.

Natoma, Florence Traber, Darling, Countess, Goldfinch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Darling did not get away last night. She has laid over until to-day in order to fill her engagements and leaves promptly at 5 p.m. To-day is Lotti Troupe's last upper deck, and Capt. Power is the competent chief secretary of this favorite steamer.

The Mollie Hambleton, on her last trip out of the St. Francis, did not escape wholly unscathed. The ice king was only conquered after piercing a couple of holes in her side, which were repaired here before she departed yesterday.

There are now about 14,000 bales cotton at Jefferson awaiting shipment to New Orleans, 1000 at Marshall and 6000 at Shreveport.

Boats are now taking Shreveport freight at low water rates.

The fine steamer Liberty, Capt. Cable, leaves to-morrow for all points on White river. She carries the United States mail, and connects at Devall's Bluff with the cars for Little Rock.

The Fairy Queen and F. W. Brooks are reaping a rich reward in upper White river and its tributaries.

The splendid Mayflower, Capt. Throop, is the regular Cairo and Evansville packet to-day. She and her day and night sisters are inseparable. Mr. Billy Dunn is chief clerk.

The Natoma leaves as usual to-day for Wittsburg and way points. Capt. Jim Lee, Billy Fields and Stack are working out their rations on the Natoma.

The St. Patrick left for Louisville last night with 700 bales of cotton, 40 tons of hides, a lot of stock and 250 barrels of beef, which was packed at Devall's Bluff and is on the way to Chicago. Capt. B. B. Archer has assumed command and will keep her in the Memphis and Louisville trade.

The Ames departed for New Orleans with 2300 bales of cotton.

The Centralia has retired, and will hereafter embellish our bone yard, which will soon be a feature of the upper landing.

The Natoma brought in 200 bales of cotton from the St. Francis. Her hull is sheathed over with oak plank and bears evidence of a hard fight with the ice.

Several gentlemen of this city started to take a ride in the tugboat Fannie, Capt. Wilson, a few days ago, and landed at the coal flats above town to coal. The little tug was not able to stem the current at that point, and was carried under the upper end of a large flat—filling with water and turning over, and the occupants of the tug, some eight in number, all of whom made a narrow escape from drowning.

LUNN & MALLON

PLUMBERS, GAS

—AND—

STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

204 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Have on hand a large stock of

PUMPS, CHANDELIERS,

LEAD AND IRON PIPES.

Brass work of every description for Gas, Steam and Water. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja3

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2469—John A. Dickinson vs Albert Best and Elisha Evans.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Elisha Evans, is a non-resident of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in March, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk & Master.

By BENJ. COLEMAN, Deputy Clerk & Master.

King & Haughton, Sols. for Complainant.

Jan23 2m law4w

BANKRUPTS' SALE.

Case No. 125—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Lindauer & Pollock, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy. District of West Tennessee.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lindauer & Pollock, will sell, at public auction, at the store, No. 290 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on MONDAY, January 27, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m., the entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc., now in said store, to the highest bidders, for cash.

WILLIAM Y. CLRODE, Assignee, Etc.,
No. 460 Main street, Waldran Block.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14, A.D., 1868. Ja17 10t

STEAMBOATS.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,

Steamboat Agents and Proprietors

Memphis City Wharf-Boat.

OFFICE—287 Main Street, corner of Madison

se17

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.

DARLING ..... Low Kites master

This elegant and swift steamer will leave as above.

THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
Corner Main and Madison sts., or
City Wharf-boat, foot Monroe st.

Ja24 1t

For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati—Merchants' Line

SHERMAN ..... BAKER master

This splendid passenger packet leaves on

THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

Has room for 800 bales of cotton.

VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
214 Front street.

Ja21 1t

FOR WHITE RIVER.

For White River.

LIBERTY ..... Houston master

This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on

SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents,
Corner Main and Madison streets, or
Wharf-boat, foot Monroe street.

Ja24 2t

For White River—U. S. M.

LIBERTY No. 2 ..... Cable master

This splendid steamer will leave as above on

SATURD

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 23, 1868.

Exchange is in fair demand, but the supply is in excess. Rates on New York and outside points east, both buying and selling, are unchanged. The buying rate on New Orleans has stiffened up under the light demand. Our discount houses are taking it at ½ to ¾ discount and selling at ¼ premium, as before.

The coin market was dull to-day. The usual small amounts presented were not offered, and the counter demand was also light. Buying at 137 to 137½; selling at 139 to 140.

City Scrip was a little more animated to-day, but dealers did not advance their buying rates, which are nominally 42 to 43c; selling at 45 to 48c.

County Warrants are dull and declining. Dealers are not offering, except in a hesitating way. We quote nominally 60 to 62c buying; selling at 64 to 65c.

Police Scrip is in good demand at 82 to 84c buying; selling at 88 to 90c.

The National Banks of Nashville have recently received from the Bank Association, having its headquarters at New York, a circular proposing to assess each concern a certain sum toward "bribing" Congress. The circular makes no bones of using the word "bribe," and plainly intimates that the objects sought can be accomplished by raising a fund sufficiently large to meet the views of approachable Senators and Representatives.

We do not know whether our banks have been approached in this way or not, but we think it more than probable.

The Liverpool cotton market was active at the opening to-day. Uplands, 7½ to 7¾d. Orleans, 8d. At noon there was no change. Holders were asking an advance at the opening in New York, but buyers were cautious. Middling, 17½ to 17¾c. Orleans, 18¼c. At noon the demand was moderate at unchanged rates, and at 2 p.m. the demand was fair and prices firm. There was no closing disparity, or rather it read, "cotton not quoted." The sales for the day in Liverpool were 15,000 bales, and in New York 2500 bales. The inquiry in this market was active, and holders showed more inclination to sell than they have for some time. The same disposition, however, to crowd off low cotton and hold the finer grades, was perceptible throughout. The market closed firm and active:

Stained	13	@14½
Low middling	13	@13½
Good ordinary	14	@14½
Low middling	15½	@15
Middling	15¾	@16
Strict Middling	16	@16½
Good Middling	17	@17½
Middling Fair	18	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 23, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,039
Received to-day	1,952	
Received previously	149,791	151,743
		152,835
Exported to-day	13,41	
Exported previously	139,265	140,629
Stock on hand and at presses		12,197

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday last, says: The earliest fruit of the year, the Mespilus or Japan plum, is now in market, although it will be a couple of weeks yet before this delightfully acid plum is in its prime. It is herein and will continue to come in from the Jackson railroad and from the gardens around the city.

The mild character of the weather today had the effect of crowding our streets with the fair sex, and the retail houses were more busily engaged than for a week past. In a jobbing way plantation goods were also more active, and prices generally firm. Mess Pork is scarce and holders are also asking advance. A few small sales were made at $22 50 to 23, and one lot of Evansville packed, on consignment, was cleared out at $21 50; Clear Bulk Sides, 12 to 12½; Clear Ribs of 11½ to 12th Sides, 10½ to 11c; Shoulders, 8¼ to 8½; Bacon Clear Sides, 12½ to 13c; Breakfast Bacon, 14½ to 15c; Sugar Cured Hams 17 to 18c. Cornmeal is rather scarce, but the demand is entirely local and in a small way; round lots on the levee sold at $4 50 and from store at $4 75. Corn is still in light supply; a few hundred sacks were sold on the landing at $1, but it was rather under the market. Oats are firm at 73 to 75c from flatboats. Bran, 20 to 21c. Hay, $20 to 21. Lard, 13 to 13½ in tierces, and 14 to 14½c in kegs. Chickens are more plentiful and sell at $5 to 6 per dozen. Turkeys, $18 to $20. India bagging, 22 to 24c; machine, 23 to 25c; hemp, nominal. Choice Western butter, 38 to 42c; good, 30 to 35c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½ to 16c; English dairy, 16½ to 17c; factory, 16 to 16½c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 38 to 40c. The flour market is firm; superfine, $8 to 9; X, $10 to 11; XX, $12 to 13; XXX, $13 50 to $14; fancy brands, $14 50 to 15; $9 50 to 10 for rye. No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Louisiana molasses, 70 to 85c in barrels. Onions very scarce. Potatoes, firm, $3 50 to 3 75 per barrel. Kansas salt, $8 00 to 8 75 per barrel; sack, $3 to 3 25. Tar, per dozen kegs, $6 to 7 50. Wool, washed, 25 to 26c. Inferior, 15 to 20c. Sugars, crushed and powdered 18 to 19c. Coffee, 19½ to 17½c; crown, 12½ to 13c. Tobacco, fancy work manufactured, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to 2 25 for common.

Stock market firm. No. 1 beef cattle, 6 to 7c; No. 2, 4½ to 5½c; inferior, 2½ to 3½c gross. Hogs, gross, 6½ to 7c; dressed, 9 to 10c. Sheep, per head, $4 to $6, as to quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME
—OF THE—
RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS,
TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT
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Under the direct auspices of the following well Known Citizens of Memphis:

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N. CORONNA.....Treasurer.
DEPOSITORY...German National Bank
F. Y. ROCKETT.....Financial Secretary.

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

NUMBER of PRIZES, 95.
CERTIFICATES, 85 EACH.
A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.
CAPITAL PRIZE VALUED AT $20,000 60.

Which amount has recently been offered for (the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated Raleigh Mineral Springs, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late County Seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, two miles from Weiss' Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. These Springs are six and number, of the various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within a few minutes' drive of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous resort-like centres of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is a remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in the order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

MARBLE SPRING,
BOX SPRING,
MAGNOLIA SPRING,
ARSENIC SPRING,
SULPHUR SPRING,
FREESTONE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasium, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

The ground accompanying the Springs, in the above-mentioned area, and to the West of it, is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the valley, and affords in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and effort to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct communication with Memphis.

For the prize, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE NO 2.

The elegant country mansion house and lot and grounds of Col. A. Deavan, in Within a few yards of the Springs. The house is in first class order, contains 10 rooms and is beautifully enjoyed by the present occupant. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary conveniences. Value $1 000. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value $800.

PRIZE NO. 3.

One thousand dollars in cash.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

Twenty-two cottage lots valued at $200 each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares and will be drawn with the other prizes, and the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty five inscribed with the names of the prizes, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take a premium drawn simultaneously.

All moneys received upon the sale of these tickets will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

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THE MEMPHIS APPEAL
FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE,
EDITOR.

JNO. AINSLIE,
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THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should heer of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

[Sympathizing with one whom the types have maltreated, when addressing the Queen of his heart and Lady of his love, we republish the following sweet verses, with corrections, at the author's request:

For the Memphis Appeal.]
LOU.

"I saw her but a moment."
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The lightest breeze may touch the sweetest chord—
The merest breath within the sea-shell sings;
A smile, a tone, a sentiment, a word,
May melodize the spirit's tuneless strings.

The breeze may cease—the breath be still—
The smile, the voice, be near no more;
The pebble tossed upon the tranquil rill,
Its wavelets circles to the farthest shore.

As beam and cloud about me roll,
Life's dull turmoil and pleasure's zest,
I'll sometime point my painting soul,
To think of her and be at rest.

To think of her!—ah! why may not
An earthly thought to angel soar—
Pain, care, sin, sorrow be forgot
In dreams of one so bright—so pure?

Why not, as weary Pilgrim bears
Some purest thought to Mecca given,
My lonely path be nearer hers,
To in my heart hold part of Heaven?

MEMPHIS, July, 1867.

For the Memphis Appeal:
THE LITTLE HAT.

Only one little hat, so quiet and small,
Is left on the hall;
One after another, the others have passed,
And left only this little hat for the last.

Oh, well I remember, with heart-sinking doom,
When *two* other hats, beside this, had room!
On memory the one is indelibly traced,
And can never, by countless of time, be effaced.

That hat was the earnest of all that was dear—
No grief could be hopeless with it hanging here—
No tear was so bitter no sorrow could drown,
While Hope, like a halo, surrounded its crown.

The other pressed softly the sunny brown locks
Of my first-born, whose vacant place cruelly mocks
The heart-yearning anguish that numbers but one
Of the faces that once round the fireside shone.

Poor, sad little hat, do you wonder, sometimes,
Where the kind hand has vanished that filled
you with dimes,
That patted you proudly, while whispers of Joy
Fell glad on the ear of "my brave little boy!"

Do you miss the gay tossing you often would
get
When out of the frolic you came, dripping wet,
To complain of "big brother" Harry, whose
pride
Was in *helping your fur out*, and then playing
"hide."

No echo returns from the grim tread of Fate,
Whose merciless blow leaves our hearts desolate—
None, save the dismal ref ain, sweeping o'er
The treasures we've lost, "Give me more! give
me more!"

Poor, sad little hat, I grow wild with the fear
That sometimes I'll miss you and not find you
here—
The grave will grow bright when no longer I
trace
From under thy pressure one dear little face.

With magical gifts were it mine to endow,
Those familiar shades from a level that childish
young brow;
Within thy charmed circle there never should
lurk
A shadow to darken God's beautiful work.

The busy young mind beneath thre should rise
Like the wing of an angel, a bird of the skies,
Untouched by the gusts—darkened sorrows of
Time,
Unharm'd by the conflict, unstained by a crime.

When the soft, silver harvest waves light to thy
touch,
And the Master declares "of my kingdom are
such,"
When thy mission is over, thy pilgrimage done,
May "the Crown" take thy place on the brow
of my son!
ESTELLE.
MEMPHIS, January 23.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—There was an immense meeting to-night at Maryland Institute, on the subject of the rights of American citizens abroad. The meeting was called irrespective of party. Letters were read from Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Senator Conkling, of New York, and speeches were made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Charles E. Phelps, of New York.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special reiterates the statement that General Grant is firm in holding the President in regard to holding the War Office, detailing more especially the agreement said to have been made between the parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Late Sitka news gives accounts of the progress of settling the country. The interference of the authorities with the customs of the Indians is creating discontent among them. Notwithstanding it being the winter season there are a great many strange Indians appearing and disappearing. Some come from Victoria and others from Fort Simpson, for what purpose is not known. It is expected that as the Russians move the population will become Americanized, and affairs change for the better. In consequence of the exorbitant prices demanded for game, and the knowledge of the fact that it is principally disposed of by the Indians surreptitiously for liquor, Gen. Davis issued an order that whatever articles of provisions the Indians wished to sell must be exposed in the market place. Many Indians have been detected trading in liquor, were arrested and the liquor confiscated, whereupon the whole tribe would appear at headquarters and demand release, and if refused hold a counsel of war. The Chief has made savage threats.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The *Herald's* Havana special of the 22d inst. says: Further news from Mexico state that a seat in the Supreme Court has been offered to Senor Morizes Romero, who declined. It is still undecided whether to return to Washington as Minister or remain in Mexico.

Congress seemed inclined to force the Ministers, Signors Lerdo and Delejado, to give up the State Department seals, or confer the extraordinary powers which Juarez had surrendered on Congress. Inauguration had again been authorized by Congress for a limited time.

Rumors are afloat that an appropriation of $440,000 will be made for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of Mexican independence. Congress has lately been stirring up the English Company holding concession to finish the railway between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. A committee had been appointed to find out what means were used to secure the concession.

An attempt has been made to kidnap Gen. Negrete, but he escaped, after killing the leader.

The *Monitor Republicano* publishes an extraordinary alphabetical memorandum book found in Maximilian's private cabinet by the police. It abuses and execrates every influential and famous man in Mexico. A document has been printed proving the complicity of ex-Consul Ottenburg with the late Emperor.

A *Herald* special from Havana says further Mexican advices state that Gen. Zuloaga has been reinstated to his civil rights.

The contract to construct a railway to the Capital, via Jalepa, has been ratified.

The weekly collections at the Custom-house are large. The Legislature at Nuevo Leon has ordered the destruction of Blackfort, near Monterey.

All degrading punishments have been abolished.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Mexico on the 30th ult.

Three hundred thousand dollars from Queradaljah arrived at Talima.

The mines in Zacnetas yielded sixty thousand dollars.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co.
W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert & Co.
ja11 6m

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,
General Commission
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.
No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson
ja10 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

AUER & CO.,
TAKE pleasure to announce to their numerous friends and patrons, that they again have opened at 42 North Court street, with a large stock of Flower, Garden, Field, Seeds, well adapted to this climate, and raised in their garden, which is near the city on the State Line road.

All who wish to decorate their Windows, Gardens and Large with Nature's beauties, are invited to call and examine their stock which is equal to any in this country, and will be sold at very low figures.

All Plants sold, whether in bloom or otherwise, will be warranted to be represented.

All orders for Bouquets, laying out of Gardens, and planting shrubbery or Fruit Trees will be promptly attended to.

All orders for Fruit Trees will be accepted and filled from the Elmwood Nursery, which is on the Pigeon Roost road near the city.
ja12

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of
PRICE & YEATMAN,
Is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 1, 1868. A. M. Price is retiring. Either member of said firm being authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PRICE & YEATMAN.
The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, No. 11 Monroe street.
ja15 1w WM. E. YEATMAN.

J. J. SMITH.
SMITH & LEECH,
RECTIFIERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
242 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
To the trade only. Liberal inducements to cash purchasers. ja12 m

TRANSPORTATION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON
RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2.34 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m
Somerville Accommodat'n (daily except Sunday)	8:55 a.m.	5.10 p.m

Time 2:00 p.m. Mail will not stop at Flag Stations, unless signalled, west of Grand Junction.
Connects with Mississippi Central going North. Junction Accommodation connects with Mississippi Central Railroad going North and South.
Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.
TICKET OFFICES 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. HOGE,
Ja14tf General Superintendent.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 6th, 1868, Trains will leave Memphis as follows:
Morning Express, 7:00 a.m.; Evening Express, 3:30 p.m., Railroad time, which is fifteen minutes faster than city time. Both trains run

THROUGH TO LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, and make direct connection with Jeffersonville Railroad

For all Eastern and Northern Cities.

Evening Train from Memphis connects with U. S. Mail Line steamer, running double daily steamers between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Passengers by evening Train reach Nashville at 6:40 a.m.; Cairo at 4:00 a.m., and St. Louis at 2:00 p.m. next day.

36 to 48 Hours Quicker than by Boat.

Trains arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Procure Tickets at No. 237½ Main street, or at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked Through to all Important Northern and Eastern Cities.

S. B. JONES, Sup't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja7 tf

ARKANSAS STAGE LINES
—FROM—
LITTLE ROCK
TO BENTON,
HOT SPRINGS,
Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarksville, Texas; Tulip, Ark.; Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Russellville, Dardanell, Clarksville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. D. J. CHIDESTER & CO.,
ja1 Proprietors.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

THE
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD

HAS just completed arrangements to ship Cotton to New York and all Eastern cities via. Charleston, Norfolk, and by all rail via. Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and will go through bills of Lading to all points, GUARANTEEING THE LOWEST RATES that are given by any other route, and with more advantages to shippers than by any other line. Day and Night Freight Schedule having been put in operation, runn ng through without break of bulk or detention.

Shippers Need Apprehend No Delay.

We are determined to make this route what it should be—THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DESIRABLE LINE to Charleston. For all points we have obtained the services of P. M. Patterson & Bro., to receive, forward and ship. We have also Selling Agents, who will give all information to Shippers and sign Through Bills of Lading, at No. 278 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. J. Lowe, Agent at Depot.
SAM. TATE, President.
W. J. HOGE, General Superintendent.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, Gen'l Freight Agent.
dec18 1m

LEGAL.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by John H. Peterson and wife,